are present, however, and the flower admits of self and cross-pollination. Curious to relate, however, that in nearly every instance where flowers have been produced from this plant through self or cross-pollination, the results have been large, single scarlet flowers of great brilliancy, and of velvety crepe like texture, varying in every particular widely from the parent.

Figure III shows a very hansome cross-bred flower, resulting from a pure white single and a near magenta single. This is known as the Cecila Knudson, and produced by Mrs. C. H. Rice of Kauai. The color is a delicate pink with almost a black center. The flower is large in size and the foliage a rich glossy green. It illustrates very characteristically both the foliage and the form of many of the hibiscus, and is given as an illustration of one of our superior varieties. It shows clearly the stamen with the stigmata and the pollen. The pollen cells, however, have not yet broken, and they frequently do not break until late in the day. This flower also has characters which have been introduced into many other crosses, viz: that of remaining open from two to three days, instead of shutting up on the evening of the first day - and possesses a very delicate fragrance. Both of these characters were inherited from the pure white parent.

Now, as to the actual method of procedure in cross-pollinating: - the flowers which produce seed in the majority of cases are susceptible to self-pollination. It is therefore necessary to remove all pollen from the stamen of the flower to be worked upon, preferably before the pollen cells break. The pollen from the flower to be used for fertilization is then placed on the stigmata. Results are more certain when pollination is done in the morning. At the time of pollination a tag marked with the names of the parents should be tied to the flower stem for reference. About six weeks should mature the seed if fertilization has been complete, and the resulting seed-pod will contain from one to seventy-five seeds.

(Next page)

When ripe these seeds should be picked and planted in seed boxes, and about a month after sprouting each individual plant should be planted in a four inch pot, and transplanted from time to time into five, six, or eight inch pots, and finally into the ground.

The worker can find no more fascinating occupation than following the growth and ultimate fruiting of these plants. Many leaf variations will be evident from the time the plant becomes large enough to show its leaves, and the budding and opening of the bud gives much pleasurable expectation. There still remains the pleasure of giving favorite flowers the name of favored ladies.

All those who have already undertaken the work are very enthusiastic, and, as has been mentioned above, there are no doubt twelve or fifteen hundred varieties now in Honolulu. Many of these will be rejected and perhaps two or three hundred of the most desirable ones retained. Further and continued crossing will produce many more desirable varieties, and if the number of workers is increased and the desirable kinds systematically collected and planted, many thousands would ultimately result.

To summarize: A great number of workers should endeavor to obtain as many handsome flowers as possible, and freely distribute these flowers, especially in private gardens.

From five to ten acres of park area should be set aside, cultivated and planted with hibiscus of selected varieties.

A large growing exhibit of hibiscus should be planted in San Francisco at the Hawaiian exhibit in 1915. This exhibit could be placed in charge of the Hawaiian Federal Experiment Station under the immediate direction of Valentine Holt, who has produced perhaps more crosses than any one in Honolulu.

-O-

Of all labor-saving devices for women, a husband is still the handiest.